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# United States Department of Agriculture

## FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman;* GEORGE B. SUDWORTH, W. D. HUNTER, M. B. WAITE, and R. A. OAKLEY; R. C. ALTHOUSE, *Assistant to the Chairman*

# SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

## JANUARY–MARCH, 1925

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## EUROPEAN CORN BORER QUARANTINE

### NOTICE TO TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES OF EXTENSION OF INFESTED AREA

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 7, 1925.*

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and return this sheet to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as the plant quarantine act (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), has, by

Amendment No. 1 to the Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (3d Revision), effective December 15, 1924, given notice that the townships or other political subdivisions listed in the attached document are now added to and included within the area infested by the European corn borer, and that Regulation 3 of the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (3d Revision) has been modified accordingly.

Copy of the amendment is inclosed herewith.

Very respectfully,

HOWARD M. GORE,
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

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(Do not detach this receipt)

Received this notice and the inclosure mentioned therein this _____ day of _____, 1925.

(Signature) _____

(Title) _____

## FAILURE OF POSTMASTERS TO COMPLY WITH PROVISIONS OF QUARANTINE

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
*Washington, January 17, 1925.*

The following instructions apply to postmasters at offices located in areas infested with the European corn borer, comprising certain sections in the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan:

It has been brought to the department's attention that in a number of instances postmasters are not complying with the rules and regulations prescribed in Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (3d revision) promulgated by the Department of Agriculture, which requires the inspection and certification of certain products, including certain flowers and vegetables, as a condition of movement from areas in which the European corn borer exists. From information at hand it appears that it has been possible in the past to mail flowers and vegetables out of the quarantined areas from certain post offices without the required certificate of inspection.

Postmasters at all offices located in the infested areas are directed to familiarize themselves with the provisions of the regulations referred to and to comply fully therewith in the future.

Postmasters at offices located in leased and rented buildings will permit agents of the Department of Agriculture to display in post-office lobbies warning notices calling attention to the rules and regulations relating to this matter.

By direction of the Postmaster General.

JOHN H. BARTLETT,
*First Assistant Postmaster General.*

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# FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE

## MINOR AMENDMENTS TO FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE

(Press notice)

FEBRUARY 13, 1925.

Two additional amendments (Amendments Nos. 3 and 4), minor in character, have been made to Regulation 2 under Quarantine 56 for the purpose of better safeguarding the entry of foreign fruits and vegetables, is announced

by the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture. The first of these applies to cured or processed fruits and vegetables, including dried products, cured figs, dates, and raisins, etc., nuts, and dry beans, peas, etc., which hitherto have been authorized entry without restrictions. This provision has now been amended to enable the department to bring the entry of such products under permit and regulation when it shall be determined that the condition of drying, curing, or processing to which they have been subjected may not entirely eliminate risk.

The other amendment relates to the paragraph of Regulation 2 providing for certain exceptions authorizing greater freedom of entry of fruits and vegetables from the countries covered. No provision had been made in this paragraph for conditioning the issuance of permits under these exceptions on the continued freedom of the countries concerned from invasion by fruit flies or other pests. The proviso now added to the paragraph introducing these exceptions is to meet such need. The immediate necessity for this amendment arises from the fact that the State of Victoria of the Commonwealth of Australia, one of the countries concerned in these exceptions, has recently become invaded by the Mediterranean fruit fly.

## MODIFICATION OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE

### Amendment No. 3 of Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 56

*(Effective on and after January 10, 1925)*

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that Regulation 2 of the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 56, governing the importation of fruits and vegetables into the United States, which became effective November 1, 1923, as amended October 23, 1923, and January 18, 1924, be, and the same is hereby, further amended to read as follows:

**Regulation 2. Restrictions on entry of fruits and vegetables.**

All importations of fruits and vegetables must be free from plants or portions of plants, as defined in Regulation 1 (*b*).

Dried, cured, or processed fruits and vegetables, including dried products, cured figs, dates, and raisins, etc., nuts and dry beans, peas, etc., may be imported without permit or other compliance with these regulations: *Provided*, That any such articles may be made subject to entry only under permit and on compliance with the safeguards to be prescribed therein when it shall be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture that the condition of drying, curing, or processing to which they have been subjected may not entirely eliminate risk. Such determination with respect to any such articles shall become effective after due notice.

Except as restricted, as to certain countries and districts by special quarantines and other orders now in force and by such restrictive orders as may hereafter be promulgated, the following fruits may be imported from all countries under permit and on compliance with these regulations: Bananas, pineapples, lemons, and sour limes. Grapes of the European or Vinifera type and any vegetable, except as restricted by special quarantine as indicated above, may be imported from any country under permit and on compliance with these regulations, at such ports as shall be authorized in the permits, on presentation of evidence satisfactory to the United States Department of Agriculture that such grapes and vegetables are not attacked in the country of origin by injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (Trypetidæ).

The following additions and exceptions are authorized for the countries concerned, to the fruits and vegetables listed in the preceding paragraph:

*Commonwealth of Australia—States of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania:* Upon compliance with these regulations and under such additional conditions and safeguards as may be prescribed in the permits, all fruits and vegetables from the States of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania will be permitted entry at Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Oreg., and at such other ports as may be specified in the permits.

*Japan:* Upon compliance with the regulations under Quarantine No. 28, oranges of the mandarin class, including satsuma and tangerine varieties, may be imported from Japan through the port of Seattle and such other northern ports as may be specified in the permits.

*Mexico and Central America:* Avocados or alligator pears may be imported from Mexico and Central America upon compliance with the restrictions of the order of February 27, 1914. Irish potatoes may be imported from Mexico upon compliance with the regulations issued under the order of December 22, 1913.

*Chile and Argentina:* Upon compliance with these regulations, fruits and vegetables, other than those listed in the second and third paragraphs of this regulation, may be imported from the countries of Chile and Argentina under such conditions and through such northern ports as may be designated in the permits.

*West Indies:* Upon compliance with these regulations, all citrus fruits from the West Indies may be permitted entry at New York and at such other ports as may be designated in the permits.

*Jamaica:* Entry of pineapples from Jamaica is restricted to the port of New York or such other northern ports as may be specified in the permits.

*Canada:* Fruits and vegetables grown in the Dominion of Canada may be imported into the United States from Canada free from any restrictions whatsoever under these regulations.

*General:* In addition to the fruits, the entry of which is provided for in the preceding paragraphs of this regulation, such specialties as hothouse-grown fruits or other special fruits, which can be accepted by the United State Department of Agriculture as free from risk of carrying injurious insects, including fruit flies (Trypetidæ), may be imported under such conditions and through such ports as shall be designated in the permits.

This amendment shall be effective on and after January 10, 1925.

Done at the city of Washington, this tenth day of January, 1925.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

HOWARD M. GORE,
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

## MODIFICATION OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE

### Amendment No. 4 of Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 56

(*Effective on and after February 6, 1925*)

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that Regulation 2 of the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice to Quarantine No. 56, governing the importation of fruits and vegetables into the United States, which became effective November 1, 1923, as amended October 23, 1923, January 18, 1924, and January 10, 1925, be, and the same is hereby, further amended to read as follows:

**Regulation 2. Restrictions on entry of fruits and vegetables.**

All importations of fruits and vegetables must be free from plants or portions of plants, as defined in Regulation 1 (*b*).

Dried, cured, or processed fruits and vegetables, including dried products, cured figs, dates, and raisins, etc., nuts and dry beans, peas, etc., may be imported without permit or other compliance with these regulations: *Provided*, That any such articles may be made subject to entry only under permit and on compliance with the safeguards to be prescribed therein when it shall be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture that the condition of drying, curing, or processing to which they have been subjected may not entirely eliminate risk. Such determination with respect to any such articles shall become effective after due notice.

Except as restricted as to certain countries and districts by special quarantines and other orders now in force and by such restrictive orders as may hereafter be promulgated, the following fruits may be imported from all

countries under permit and on compliance with these regulations: Bananas, pineapples, lemons, and sour limes. Grapes of the European or Vinifera type and any vegetable, except as restricted by special quarantine as indicated above, may be imported from any country under permit and on compliance with these regulations, at such ports as shall be authorized in the permits, on presentation of evidence satisfactory to the United States Department of Agriculture that such grapes and vegetables are not attacked in the country of origin by injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (Trypetidæ).

The following additions and exceptions are authorized for the countries concerned to the fruits and vegetables listed in the preceding paragraph: *Provided*, That as to such additions and exceptions the issuance of permits may be conditioned on presentation of evidence satisfactory to the United States Department of Agriculture that such fruits and vegetables are not attacked in the country of origin by injurious insects, including fruit flies and melon flies:

*Commonwealth of Australia—States of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania:* Upon compliance with these regulations and under such additional conditions and safeguards as may be prescribed in the permits, all fruits and vegetables from the States of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania will be permitted entry at Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Oreg., and at such other ports as may be specified in the permits.

*Japan:* Upon compliance with the regulations under Quarantine No. 28, oranges of the mandarin class, including satsuma and tangerine varieties, may be imported from Japan through the port of Seattle and such other northern ports as may be specified in the permits.

*Mexico and Central America:* Avocados or alligator pears may be imported from Mexico and Central America upon compliance with the restrictions of the order of February 27, 1914. Irish potatoes may be imported from Mexico upon compliance with the regulations issued under the order of December 22, 1913.

*Chile and Argentina:* Upon compliance with these regulations, fruits and vegetables, other than those listed in the second and third paragraphs of this regulation, may be imported from the countries of Chile and Argentina under such conditions and through such northern ports as may be designated in the permits.

*West Indies:* Upon compliance with these regulations, all citrus fruits from the West Indies may be permitted entry at New York and at such other ports as may be designated in the permits.

*Jamaica:* Entry of pineapples from Jamaica is restricted to the port of New York or such other northern ports as may be specified in the permits.

*Canada:* Fruits and vegetables grown in the Dominion of Canada may be imported into the United States from Canada free from any restrictions whatsoever under these regulations.

*General:* In addition to the fruits the entry of which is provided for in the preceding paragraphs of this regulation, such specialties as hothouse-grown fruits or other special fruits which can be accepted by the United States Department of Agriculture as free from risk of carrying injurious insects, including fruit flies (Trypetidæ), may be imported under such conditions and through such ports as shall be designated in the permits.

This amendment shall be effective on and after February 6, 1925.

Done at the city of Washington this 6th day of February, 1925.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

HOWARD M. GORE,
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

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## JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

### REPORT OF JAPANESE BEETLE CONFERENCE

(Press notice)

FEBRUARY 7, 1925.

A conference on the Japanese beetle situation was held under the auspices of the Federal Horticultural Board at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., December 30, 1924. The main purpose of this conference was to de-

termine methods of better safeguarding the movement of nursery stock with soil out of areas in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware infested with the Japanese beetle. This conference was attended largely by State officials, nurserymen, and others interested.

The discussions and presentation of conditions at this conference have been given careful consideration by the Federal Horticultural Board, in consultation with the experts of the Bureau of Entomology and with the State officials cooperating in the enforcement of the Japanese beetle quarantine, and the understanding has been reached that no decided change is necessary at the present time in the rules and regulations and instructions issued thereunder governing the disinfection, certification, and movement of nursery stock out of these areas. It was agreed, however, that no further movement of outdoor plants with soil under disinfection and certification is to be permitted until there shall have been carried out additional experimentation with soil treatment—and such experimentation has been tentatively outlined—to develop fully whether such treatment can be relied upon to give 100 per cent efficiency in destroying grubs in soil under field conditions. It is expected that this work will be taken up as soon as soil conditions permit, and will be completed in time to allow, should the results be favorable, approximately normal spring movement of plants with earth. It was generally appreciated that the restrictions on the movement of nursery stock and other plants without soil could be accepted under the existing requirements as being adequately safeguarded.

## JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS REVISED

(Press notice)

MARCH 26, 1925.

A revision of the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations, which became effective March 21, is announced by the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture. This revision has become necessary on account of the further spread of the Japanese beetle. The changes in the regulations are limited to Regulation 2, designating the enlargement of the regulated area, and to Regulation 4, indicating the restrictions on the movement of farm products. No changes are made in the regulations governing the movement of nursery and ornamental stock or of sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure.

Under Regulation 2 the following townships or other political subdivisions in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware are included in and form the outer boundary of the regulated areas in these States:

NEW JERSEY: Township of Brick in *Ocean County;* townships of Howell, Freehold, and Marlboro in *Monmouth County;* townships of Madison and Sayreville, city of South Amboy, township of East Brunswick, and the city of New Brunswick in *Middlesex County;* townships of Franklin and Hillsborough in *Somerset County;* townships of Raritan and Delaware in *Hunterdon County.*

PENNSYLVANIA: Townships of Plumstead and Hilltown and boroughs of Perkasie and Sellersville in *Bucks County;* townships of Franconia, Salford, Marlborough, and Upper Hanover in *Montgomery County;* townships of Washington, Pike, Earl, and Douglas in *Berks County;* townships of North Coventry, South Coventry, West Vincent, West Pikeland, Charlestown, West Whiteland, East Bradford, Pocopson, and Pennsburg in *Chester County.*

DELAWARE: Christiana and New Castle Hundreds in *New Castle County.*

All the townships or other political subdivisions in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware between these bordering townships or other political subdivisions and the Delaware River and Atlantic Ocean are included in the regulated area.

The restrictions on the movement of farm products (Regulation 4) have been materially revised both as to direct shipments from point of production and as to shipments from Philadelphia and other markets within the regulated area. The list of regulated articles has also been considerably reduced and is now limited to such articles and types of products as have been determined as most likely to carry beetles during the active adult stage of the insect. One new feature has been added to the regulation, namely, the provision that the

interstate movement of any farm products from freight yards, docks, or markets in the regulated area, irrespective of origin, is prohibited to points outside such area during periods when large numbers of beetles are on the wing and the movement of such articles is determined by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture to be fraught with exceptional or unusual risk of the spread of the Japanese beetle. It is expected that similar restrictions will be placed under State quarantines to control intrastate movements during such swarming or migratory flights.

## QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF JAPANESE BEETLE

### INTRODUCTORY NOTE

On account of the further spread of the Japanese beetle it has again become necessary to revise the regulations under the Japanese beetle quarantine (No. 48), but no revision is made of the quarantine.

The changes in the regulations are limited to Regulation 2, designating the enlargement of the regulated area in the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, and to Regulation 4, indicating the restrictions on the movement of farm products. No changes are made in the regulations governing the movement of nursery and ornamental stock or of sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure.

In New Jersey, owing to the general spread of the insect throughout Cumberland and Cape May Counties, the whole of the southern part of this State is now brought under quarantine. In the northern part of this State the quarantine line has been extended to the Raritan River, including the city of New Brunswick and adjacent territory. A few townships, however, lying north of Brick on the coast are as yet uninfested and have not been included in the regulated area.

In Pennsylvania the regulated area has been extended to include a border zone of approximately one additional township in width beyond the quarantine line of 1924.

In Delaware the city of Wilmington and the townships of Christiana and New Castle have been brought into the regulated area.

The restrictions on the movement of farm products (Regulation 4) have been materially revised both as to direct shipments from point of production and as to shipments from Philadelphia and other markets within the regulated area. The list of regulated articles has also been considerably reduced and is now limited to such articles and types of products as have been determined as most likely to carry beetles during the active adult stage of the insect. One new feature has been added to the regulation, namely, the provision that the interstate movement of any farm products from freight yards, docks, or markets in the regulated area, irrespective of origin, is prohibited to points outside such area during periods when large numbers of beetles are on the wing and the movement of such articles is determined by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture to be fraught with exceptional or unusual risk of the spread of the Japanese beetle. It is expected that similar restrictions will be placed under State quarantines to control intrastate movements during such swarming or migratory flights.

C. L. Marlatt,
*Chairman Federal Horticultural Board.*

## NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 48, WITH REGULATIONS (3D REVISION)

*(Effective on and after April 9, 1924. Supersedes No. 48, revised)*

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), having determined that a quarantine of the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware is necessary to prevent the further spread of a dangerous insect known as the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.), new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, I, Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture,

do hereby quarantine the said States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, effective as to the areas in these States now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested or immediately threatened with such infestation by the Japanese beetle, and by this Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (revised) do order that (1) farm, garden, and orchard products of all kinds; (2) grain and forage crops of all kinds; (3) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and all other plants; and (4) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any of said States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto: *Provided*, That the limitation of the restrictions of this quarantine and the rules and regulations supplemental thereto to the areas in a quarantined State, now, or which may hereafter be designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested by the Japanese beetle, or immediately threatened with such infestation, shall be conditioned upon the establishment and enforcement by the State of such control measures, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, with respect to the designated infested or immediately threatened areas as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed adequate to effect the control and prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle.

Done at the city of Washington this 9th day of April, 1924.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] HENRY C. WALLACE,
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

## REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 48 (3d REVISION)

*(Effective on and after March 21, 1925, and superseding the regulations heretofore issued under the Japanese beetle quarantine)*

**Regulation 1. Definitions.**

For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(1) Japanese beetle: The insect known as the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.).

(2) Quarantined area: Any State quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle.

(3) Regulated area: Those portions of any State quarantined on account of the Japanese beetle which are designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested or immediately threatened with such infestation and including, in addition to the area which has been determined to be actually infested, an area adjacent thereto to serve as a safety zone.

(4) Farm products: Farm, garden, and orchard products of all kinds, and grain and forage crops of all kinds.

(5) Nursery and ornamental stock: Nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and all other plants and plant roots.

(6) Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure: Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure of any kind and as to either bulk movement or in connection with farm products or nursery and ornamental stock.

(7) Inspector: An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

**Regulation 2, Regulated area.**

The townships or other political subdivision in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware enumerated below are included in and form the outer boundary of the regulated areas in these States.

NEW JERSEY: Township of Brick in *Ocean County;* townships of Howell, Freehold, and Marlboro in *Monmouth County;* townships of Madison and Sayreville, city of South Amboy, township of East Brunswick, and the city of New Brunswick in *Middlesex County;* townships of Franklin and Hillsborough in *Somerset County;* townships of Raritan and Delaware in *Hunterdon County.*

PENNSYLVANIA: Townships of Plumstead and Hilltown and boroughs of Perkasie and Sellersville in *Bucks County;* townships of Franconia, Salford, Marlborough, and Upper Hanover in *Montgomery County;* townships of Washington, Pike, Earl, and Douglas in *Berks County;* townships of North Coventry,

South Coventry, West Vincent, West Pikeland, Charlestown, West Whiteland, East Bradford, Pocopson, and Pennsbury in *Chester County.*

DELAWARE: Christiana and New Castle Hundreds in *New Castle County.*

All the townships or other political subdivisions in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware between these bordering townships or other political subdivisions and the Delaware River and Atlantic Ocean are included in the regulated area.

**Regulation 3. Extension or reduction of regulated area.**

The area designated in regulation 2 may be extended or reduced as found necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture. Due notice of any extension or reduction and the areas affected thereby will be given in writing to the transportation companies doing business in or through the States in which these areas are located and by publication in newspapers selected by the Secretary of Agriculture within the States in which the areas affected are located.

**Regulation 4. Regulation of movement of farm products.**

*Control of movement within the regulated area.*—No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of farm products *within* the regulated area, except that any such movement, when determined by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture to be fraught with exceptional or unusual risk of the spread of the Japanese beetle, shall be subject to such control measures as may be necessary to prevent such risk.

As a condition of certification by the United States Department of Agriculture of farm products for interstate shipment from the regulated area to points *outside* of such area, all movements of such articles within the regulated area in any State, shall be subject to such control by State regulations and restrictions as will, to the satisfaction of the Department of Agriculture, prevent exceptional or unusual risk of the spread of the Japanese beetle.

*Control of movement of produce to points outside the regulated area.*—The interstate movement of green, sweet or sugar corn, peas and beans in the pod, cabbage, parsley, carrots with tops, beets with tops, onions with tops, lettuce, outdoor-grown flowers, hay, straw, unthreshed grains, and forage crops to points outside the regulated area is prohibited between June 15 and October 15: *Provided,* That any of the restricted farm products listed in this paragraph may be certified for direct interstate shipment to points outside the regulated area upon compliance with the conditions set forth in Regulations 7, 8, and 9, following: *Provided further,* That any of the farm products enumerated, originating outside of the regulated area, may be reconsigned, at the freight yards or docks in Philadelphia, Pa., Wilmington, Del., Trenton, N. J., and other transfer points within the regulated area for direct interstate shipment therefrom, to points outside of the regulated area, when each package or container is marked with the name and address of the grower and when conditions have been complied with which may be determined by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture to be necessary to safeguard such interstate shipment and a certificate for such shipment has been secured from such inspector: *Provided further,* That the interstate movement of any farm products from freight yards, docks or markets in the regulated area, irrespective of origin, is prohibited to points outside such area during periods when large numbers of beetles are on the wing and the movement of such articles is determined by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture to be fraught with exceptional or unusual risk of the spread of the Japanese beetle.

No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of farm products originating in the regulated area other than those enumerated in the foregoing paragraphs of this regulation.

**Regulation 5. Regulation of movement of nursery and ornamental stock.**

As a condition of certification by the Department of Agriculture of nursery or ornamental stock for interstate shipment from the regulated area to points outside of such area, all movement of the said articles within such area in any State shall be controlled by State regulations and restrictions which shall be satisfactory to the Secretary of Agriculture. (See Appendix A.)

Similarly, all *interstate* movement of nursery stock *within* the regulated area shall be subject to the details of regulation and control indicated in Appendix A.

**Regulation 6. Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure.**

As a condition of certification by the Department of Agriculture of sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure for interstate shipment from the regulated area to points outside of such area, all movements of the said articles within

such area in any State shall be controlled by State regulations and restrictions which shall be satisfactory to the Secretary of Agriculture. (See Appendix A.)

Similarly, all *interstate* movement of sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure *within* the regulated area shall be subject to the details of regulation and control indicated in Appendix A.

**Regulation 7. Inspection, certification, and marking a condition of interstate transportation.**

Each car, vehicle, box, basket, or other container of any of the articles the interstate movement of which is restricted in Regulations 4, 5, and 6 shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee, and shall bear a certificate stating that the contents have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and found to be free from the Japanese beetle: *Provided*, That in the case of such article moved in carload or other bulk shipments the certificate of inspection shall accompany the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading, or, in case of truck or other road vehicle, the certificate of inspection shall accompany the vehicle.

**Regulation 8. Conditions governing inspection and issuance of certificates.**

Persons intending to move or allow to be moved interstate any of the articles the movement of which is restricted in Regulations 4, 5, and 6 shall make application for inspection as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment, specifying in the application the article and quantity to be shipped, method of shipment, name and address of consignor, and name and address of consignee.

Applicants for inspection will be required to assemble the articles at such points as the inspector of the Department of Agriculture shall designate, and so to place them that the inspection may readily be made. All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection other than the services of the inspectors shall be paid by the shipper.

In the case of any of the articles enumerated where absolute freedom from infestation can not be determined by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture certification will be refused.

**Regulation 9. Thorough cleaning required of trucks, wagons, boats, and other vehicles before moving interstate.**

Trucks, wagons, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in transporting any article covered by this quarantine within the regulated area shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate unless the same shall have been thoroughly swept and cleaned before they are employed in interstate transportation.

These rules and regulations, effective March 21, 1925, supersede the rules and regulations promulgated April 9, 1924, and shall be in force until further notice.

Done at the city of Washington this 21st day of March, 1925.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

W. M. JARDINE,
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

## STATE QUARANTINES

The States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware have promulgated quarantines restricting intrastate movement supplemental to the Federal quarantine. These State quarantines are enforced in cooperation with the Federal authorities. Copies of either the Federal or State quarantine orders may be obtained by addressing:

Japanese Beetle Laboratory, Riverton, N. J. Bell telephone—Riverton 505 and 526.

## PENALTIES

The plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), provides that any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act or who shall forge, counterfeit, alter, deface, or destroy any certificate provided for in this act or in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

# APPENDIX A[1]

## CONDITIONS OF CERTIFICATION AND MOVEMENT FROM NURSERIES OF FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD CLASSES

### DEFINITION OF NURSERY CLASSES IN REGULATED AREA

CLASS 1. Nurseries so far as can be determined entirely free from invasion by either adult beetles or by larvæ in soil. Nurseries of this class are those in or near the border safety zone of the regulated area where after thorough inspection neither beetles nor grubs have been found.

CLASS 2. Nurseries in or near which a single adult beetle has been found, but in or near which no soil invasion has been determined. Nurseries of this class are usually either in or near the border safety zone.

CLASS 3. Nurseries in the main central portion of the area in which both beetles and grubs in soil occur.

It should be noted that nurseries of Classes 1 and 2 are kept under close observation in connection with the general Japanese beetle survey, and that any findings which would require a reclassification of these nurseries into Classes 2 or 3 are promptly acted upon.

### CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR EACH CLASS OF NURSERIES

Nurseries of Class 1, for all practical purposes under the Japanese beetle quarantine, are considered as though outside of the regulated area, and to maintain their status of freedom from infestation as long as possible no movement of nursery stock is permitted to nurseries of Class 1 from nurseries of Classes 2 and 3 except on full compliance with the requirements of inspection and certification necessary for interstate or other shipments to points entirely outside of the regulated area. Conversely, nurseries of Class 1 must agree as a condition of continuation in this class that they will limit their purchases from nurseries of Classes 2 and 3 to stock which has been inspected and certified by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture as free from infestation.

The only distinction in the restrictions as to shipments from nurseries of Classes 2 and 3, either to points entirely outside of the regulated area or to nurseries of Class 1, is the provision for shipments from nurseries of Class 2 of plants with soil under the conditions specified in HB–178. No shipments with soil are permitted by nurseries of the third class except as indicated in HB–178 in the cases of certain classes of plants where it is possible to treat the soil under methods which have been determined as being 100 per cent effective in killing the grubs.

The requirement of reporting all sales of nursery and ornamental stock throughout the area, irrespective of the nursery classification indicated in HB–178, is to furnish additional information as a check on the movement of quarantined articles which might ultimately be shipped out.

The conditions governing the certification of nursery and ornamental stock are indicated below:

### SHIPPING LIST REQUIREMENTS

In the future all nurserymen, florists, or dealers who make or expect to make shipments of quarantined articles to points outside of the regulated area will be required to make the reports specified below both as to sales to points outside of the area and as to sales within the area. Failure to submit such reports will lead to refusal of certification of shipments to points outside of the area.

Blank shipping lists will be supplied upon request. These lists should be filled out to give the kinds of plants and numbers of each kind, the name and

[1] This appendix is a revision of instructions originally issued as HB–178 (February 18, 1924) and HB–180 (March 3, 1924).

address of the party to whom the shipment is made, the date of shipment, and should be signed by the shipper. All the information requested in this notice should be sent to the following address:

**(1) Shipments to points outside of the regulated area.**

All shipments, large or small, made to points outside of the regulated area *must* be reported by Monday of each week.

**(2) Shipments by the dealers within the area.**

(*a*) All sales of nursery stock and ornamental stock, etc., sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure *to* other dealers within the regulated area must be reported by the *vendor* at once, irrespective of whether such stock, etc., is shipped by the said *vendor* or is removed by the purchaser.

(*b*) All purchases of nursery and ornamental stock, etc., sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure *from* other growers or dealers within the regulated area must be immediately reported by the purchaser.

**CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE CERTIFICATION OF NURSERY, ORNAMENTAL AND GREENHOUSE STOCK AND ALL OTHER PLANTS AND PLANT ROOTS TO BE MOVED OUT OF THE QUARANTINED AREA**

1. Certificates of inspection are required on all nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants and plant roots moved (shipped or carried) out of the regulated area in accordance with the requirements of the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48, and amendments thereto.

Smooth, single bulbs, such as tulip, hyacinth, gladiolus, narcissus, and lily bulbs, do not require certificates as a condition of shipment. Certificates *are required*, however, for bulbs in clumps, roots of dahlias, cannas, and the like.

2. Certification will be made only when the plants enumerated in paragraph 1 can be determined by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture to be free from the Japanese beetle in any of its stages.

3. Misuse or transfer of certificates will result in the refusal of further certification to the grower or shipper concerned.

4. It should be understood that certification is not necessary and certificates need not be requested for parcels of seeds, bulbs, etc., for which inspection and certification is not required under the Japanese beetle quarantine. Such parcels, however, should be plainly marked, indicating their contents. For example, "This package contains seeds only," or "This package contains smooth, single bulbs only."

**CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE CERTIFICATION OF GREENHOUSE STOCK, ETC.**

1. All persons receiving shipments of greenhouse stock and other plants, sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure from other growers and dealers within the regulated area shall immediately report the receipt of same to:

for approval before such plants, sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure are placed in certified houses or frames.

2. In view of the fact that the adult Japanese beetles are actively flying between June 15 and October 1, as a condition of certification, all ventilators, doors and all other openings in greenhouses or frames located in the areas included in nursery Classes 2 and 3 must be kept tightly screened during that period to the satisfaction of the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture. Negligence in this respect will result in the refusal of certificates to cover stock grown or handled in the greenhouses or cold frames in question.

3. All sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, manure, or other materials likely to contain larvæ of the Japanese beetle must be sterilized under the direction of an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture before it is taken into certified greenhouses or cold frames. To prevent further infestation, such sterilized sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure must be immediately stored in a tightly closed building or box and so kept as long as it is used for repotting, etc.

4. No plants or plant roots shall be brought from the field into certified houses within areas included in nursery Classes 2 and 3 for potting or other purposes until they have been approved by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture as free from soil. This includes stock plants, seedlings, and roots from the premises of the owner or from those of another grower.

5. The use of certificates issued for greenhouse-grown plants on field-grown and perennial plants and roots is prohibited. Perennial and field-grown plants may be inspected and certified by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture at the time of lifting.

6. Except for the provisions elsewhere made, the removal of all soil from plants for shipment must be performed by the persons, firms, corporations, etc., offering the material for shipment. Sandy soil may be removed from most types of roots by shaking, but this method is not always satisfactory for roots which are massed, and it is therefore frequently necessary to remove soil from such roots by washing. Certificates for such shipments will be stamped: "To be used only for plants absolutely free of all soil."

7. Under conditions prescribed by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture, potted plants may be grown in outside frames during the summer season, the sides of the frames being screened with a wire screening or cheesecloth, with a glass sash over the top raised approximately 18 inches to allow circulation of air.

## SUPPLEMENTAL INSTRUCTIONS

The following supplemental instructions are taken from HB–178, issued February 18, 1924, and are made a part of this appendix.

## NURSERY STOCK WITH SOIL

With respect to nurseries of the *second* and *third classes*, nursery stock with soil may be certified for shipment outside of the regulated areas at the discretion of the entomologist in charge of Japanese beetle work under the following safeguards:

*Nurseries of the second class.*—As a basis for determining their grub-free status, careful and frequent diggings shall be made throughout the nursery blocks, and if any grubs are found the nursery in question shall be immediately placed in the *third class*. As an additional safeguard, with respect to nurseries of the *second class*, all nursery stock shipped with soil shall be inspected at the time of digging. Such inspection shall involve careful examination of the soil removed, as well as of the hole which is made in the digging of the plant. In addition to such examination 4 inches of surface soil shall be removed from about the plant for the reason that during September and October and April and May, representing the two chief shipping periods for evergreens and other balled plants, any grubs if present would during these months be most likely to occur near the surface.

*Nurseries of the third class.*—No nursery or ornamental stock with soil shall be permitted to be shipped out of the regulated area from nurseries of the *third class*, except as to such plants or classes of plants as shall be determined by the entomologist in charge of Japanese beetle work as possible of effective treatment with carbon disulphid or other insecticide under the direction and supervision of, and in method and manner satisfactory to, such officer.

### NURSERY STOCK WITHOUT SOIL

Under this heading is included deciduous stock which can be and is usually shipped without soil and such evergreen stock as can be shipped without soil. All such stock from which the soil has been entirely removed by shaking or washing so that the roots are clean and can be inspected is permitted to be shipped under inspection and certification from any part of the regulated area. In the case of plants grown in light, sandy soil, it is usually unnecessary to wash the roots, but in no case is any plant certified for shipment to points outside of the infested area which is of such a nature that it can not be properly inspected to insure its being free from any grubs.

### OUTDOOR-GROWN ORNAMENTALS AND PLANT ROOTS

Included under this heading are such plants as iris, phlox, peonies, hydrangeas, ivies, honeysuckles, and similar outdoor-grown plants which are normally shipped without soil. Such plants and plant roots are permitted to be shipped outside of the regulated area from nurseries in Classes 2 and 3 provided all soil can be removed from the roots by either shaking or washing and proper inspection made to insure freedom from infestation. In some cases, however, it has been found that a satisfactory inspection can not be made, even after the plants have been washed, and certification is refused as to such plants except where it shall be determined by the entomologist in charge of Japanese beetle work as practicable to treat the roots in a manner similar to that employed with plants shipped with soil from nurseries of the *third class*. This paragraph applies to nurseries, etc., coming under the second and third classes as discussed above.

### GREENHOUSE STOCK

To qualify for certification and shipment outside the regulated area, all greenhouses falling within the second and third classes, as above, must meet the following requirements:

(1) All doors, windows, and ventilators must be screened in a manner satisfactory to the inspector of the Department of Agriculture.

(2) All stock must be grown in grub-free soil—the soil being either treated with carbon disulphid or steam, or else obtained from outside of the regulated area. Such sterilized or imported soil must be stored in tight houses where it can not become infested during the summer.

(3) If plants so potted are kept in beds in the open after the beetle season, a fine mesh screen must be placed in the bottom of each pot to prevent even the remote chance of grubs entering through the drainage hole, and in addition the beds on which these pots are placed must be poisoned with arsenate of lead at the rate of 1,500 pounds to the acre well worked in—or other treatment which has proved to be an efficient means of killing grubs in the soil.

### INFORMATION REQUIRED OF SHIPPERS OF NURSERY, GREENHOUSE STOCK, AND OTHER PLANTS

Lists of all shipments made to points outside of the regulated area are required from shippers of nursery, greenhouse stock, and plants of all kinds. These lists give information as to the quantities and types of stock being shipped and the name and address of the party to whom the same is sent. Such lists are surrendered weekly by the various firms and individuals making shipments. In addition to this, lists are required of all transactions within the area between dealers in the various kinds of stock, thereby giving an additional check on the movement of quarantined articles which might ultimately be shipped out.

### INSPECTION SERVICE

The main office is maintained at the Japanese beetle laboratory at Riverton, N. J., to which all inquiries may be addressed. (Bell telephone—Riverton 505 and 526.) There are also three subsidiary offices, two in Pennsylvania and one in New Jersey, maintained at points convenient to the nursery and greenhouse industry. A plant quarantine inspector is in charge of each of these offices, and a force of inspectors is maintained to carry on the work in that locality as the needs may require at the various seasons of the year.

# NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE

## MODIFICATION OF NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

Heretofore plant products capable of propagation imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes, and field, vegetable, and flower seeds, except such products and seeds as are governed by special quarantines and other restrictive orders now in force, and such as may hereafter be made the subject of special quarantines or restrictive orders, have been allowed entry without restrictions. In Amendment No. 3 of the revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 37, reproduced below, Regulation 2 of said quarantine is modified by the addition of a proviso which enables the department to restrict such entry, after due notice, when it shall be determined that their entry for the purpose indicated may involve a risk of the introduction into the United States of injurious insect pests or fungous diseases.

### Amendment No. 3 of Revised Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 37

(*Effective on and after January 10, 1925*)

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that Regulation 2 of the Revised Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 37, governing the importation of nursery stock, plants, and seeds into the United States, which became effective April 5, 1923, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

**Regulation 2. Plant products and seeds for which permit is not required.**

Plant products capable of propagation, imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes, and field, vegetable, and flower seeds, except such products and seeds as are governed by special quarantines and other restrictive orders now in force and such as may hereafter be made the subject of special quarantines or restrictive orders,[1] may be imported without permit or other compliance with these regulations, when free from sand, soil, or earth: *Provided*, That any such articles may be made subject to entry only under permit and on compliance with the safeguards to be prescribed therein when it shall be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture that their entry for the purpose indicated may involve a risk of the introduction into the United States of injurious insect pests or fungous diseases. Such determination with respect to any such articles shall become effective after due notice.

This amendment shall be effective on and after January 10, 1925.

Done at the City of Washington this 10th day of January, 1925.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

HOWARD M. GORE,
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

## RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTATIONS THROUGH THE MAILS OF PLANTS AND SEEDS

HB 141.
Revised February 11, 1925.

A post-office order dated May 27, 1913, as amended December 16, 1913, prohibits the importation by mail of all growing or living plants, seeds, and other plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds. All importations of nursery stock and other plants and seeds other than field, vegetable, and flower seeds must be made by freight or express.

This order was modified by a post office order under date of July 28, 1924, to provide, on request, for importation by mail of material imported under the provisions of regulations 3, 14, and 15 of quarantine 37, under special shipping

[1] See Appendix A to the Revised Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 37 for list of such quarantines and restrictive orders.

tags secured from the Department of Agriculture and bearing the address, Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture.

All such material under special shipping tags will be delivered to the office of the Federal Horticultural Board, U. S. Department of Agriculture, either at Washington, D. C., at San Francisco, Calif., or at Honolulu, T. H., for inspection, and, if necessary, disinfection, after which, if found free of insects and diseases and to conform to customs and quarantine regulations, the material will be forwarded to the permittee without additional postage.

It should be distinctly understood that the post-office order referred to remains in full force and effect, except as to material imported under special *Department of Agriculture tags*, as indicated above.

C. L. Marlatt,
*Chairman of Board.*

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## PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE

### ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE PINK BOLLWORM

(Press notice)

January 13, 1925.

The recent enormous increase in the cotton acreage in districts in western Texas and New Mexico which are infested by the pink bollworm has greatly increased the difficulties in safeguarding the remainder of the Cotton Belt against that important pest. The danger is greatest in reference to cottonseed, in which the insect has been known to live for over two years. At the present time the facilities for crushing the seed in the western districts are far from adequate. There are five mills in operation, but three of them are very small, and the combined capacity of the five is not sufficient to handle the local seed. Under these circumstances the State of Texas now permits cottonseed from the western districts (except the Big Bend) to go to a group of five designated mills in Fort Worth, Dallas, and Garland. It is estimated that the shipments during the present season will amount to about 400 carloads. Each mill is required under bond to crush this seed expeditiously and to comply with specified rules of handling to prevent the escape of the insect. All of the seed is disinfected in heating machines, and other precautions are taken in the form of surface fumigation before shipment and the cleaning and fumigation of the cars at the time of unloading. However, despite these precautions there is a very considerable chance that infestation may escape. This situation was recently discussed at Washington by the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture, and a representative of the Texas State Department of Agriculture. It was decided that there is entirely too much risk involved in the shipment of seed from the western districts to other parts of the State. It was, therefore, agreed to safeguard the situation further with reference to the crop of 1925 by not allowing any of the western seed originating in districts where infestation is found to go to any points in the interior. This early announcement is made so that there will be ample time to provide adequate local crushing facilities within the western districts for the crop of 1925.

It was also decided to take further precautions with relation to lint originating in districts where the infestation by the pink bollworm is heavy. That is to require that all such lint be fumigated in vacuum before movement out of the district in which it is produced. At present the Big Bend district is the only one in which a heavy infestation exists and this will require the erection of a vacuum-fumigating plant at some near-by point. There is a possibility that heavy infestation in the crop of 1924 will be found in places outside of the Big Bend. If this is the case, it will lead to the requirement of vacuum fumigation elsewhere.

# PORTO RICAN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

## NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF RESTRICTING OR PROHIBITING THE ENTRY FROM PORTO RICO OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN THE RAW OR UNMANUFACTURED STATE ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEST INDIAN FRUIT FLY, THE BEAN POD BORER, AND OTHER INJURIOUS INSECTS

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 24, 1925.*

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that insects injurious to fruits and vegetables, including the West Indian fruit fly (*Anastrepha fraterculus*), and the bean pod borer (*Maruca testulalis*), new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the continental United States, exist in the Territory of Porto Rico, and that there is danger of introducing these and other insects injurious to fruits and vegetables from that Territory.

It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the restrictions or prohibitions which should be enforced to prevent the entry of the West Indian fruit fly, the bean pod borer, and other injurious insects, with fruits and vegetables in the raw or unmanufactured state imported from the Territory of Porto Rico.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that a public hearing will be held at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., March 20, 1925, in order that any person interested in the proposed quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

### HEARING CALLED TO CONSIDER PORTO RICAN PLANT QUARANTINE

(Press notice)

JANUARY 27, 1925.

A public hearing to consider the bringing of Porto Rican fruits and vegetables under permit and any restrictions necessary to prevent the entry into the United States of certain pests known to occur in Porto Rico has been announced by the Federal Horticultural Board of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., March 20, at 10 a. m. Among such injurious insects are the West Indian fruit fly and the bean pod borer.

Quarantine No. 56, issued by the board August 1, 1923, brought under restriction, for the purpose of inspection and safeguarding entry, all fruits and vegetables imported from foreign countries. As a possession of the United States, Porto Rico was not covered by this general action. The board believes, however, that there is just as much reason for regulating the importation of products from Porto Rico as from Santo Domingo, Cuba, and other West Indian Islands. A number of years ago the entry of fruits and vegetables from Hawaii was placed under regulation.

Persons interested in the proposed action of the board may attend and be heard either in person or by attorney.

### DATE OF QUARANTINE HEARING ADVANCED

FEBRUARY 18, 1925.

The public hearing to consider the bringing of Porto Rican fruits and vegetables under permit and any restrictions necessary to prevent the entry into the United States of certain pests known to occur in Porto Rico, scheduled for March 20, 10 a. m., Washington, D. C., has been advanced to March 18, at the same hour and place, the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture, announced to-day.

The date of this hearing is advanced at the request of Porto Rican fruit growers to enable them to return to Porto Rico on the same boat which will bring them to the mainland.

The hearing is called in compliance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165).

As explained in connection with the original notice, the purpose of this hearing is to make it possible to bring under the conditions of permit and inspection

fruit and vegetable imports from Porto Rico, so that the department may satisfy itself that such imports are free from risk of being the means of introducing new pests injurious to our agriculture or horticulture, and to take any precautions which may be necessary to exclude such pests. It is the expectation, however, that it will not be found necessary to place any material restrictions on the leading fruit exports of Porto Rico, such as citrus fruits, bananas, pineapples, and avocados.

## TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

### PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS ADDRESSED TO PLACES IN GEORGIA

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
*Washington, March 7, 1925.*

Postmasters of the State of Georgia are informed that provision has been made for the terminal inspection of plants and plant products at Albany in addition to Atlanta, Macon, and Savannah, and, therefore, upon receiving the required postage as prescribed by paragraph 3, section 468, Postal Laws and Regulations of 1924, parcels containing plants or plant products subject to terminal inspection should be sent to the inspection point nearest to the office of address. (See p. 45, August, 1923, Supplement to Postal Guide.)

W. IRVING GLOVER,
*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

### TOMATOES, EGGPLANTS, PEPPER, AND CABBAGE PLANTS EXEMPT FROM TERMINAL INSPECTION IN ARKANSAS, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, IDAHO, MONTANA, AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
*Washington, March 19, 1925.*

Postmasters in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Montana, and the District of Columbia are advised that such succulent plants as tomatoes, eggplants, pepper, cabbage, etc., addressed to places in those States and that district are exempt from terminal inspection. Therefore parcels of such plants received at their offices through the mails may be delivered to the addresses without being subjected to terminal inspection.

W. IRVING GLOVER,
*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

### FRUIT FLY SURVEYS IN SPAIN, PORTUGAL, AND ITALY

On account of the arrival at various ports of entry in November and December, 1923, of Almeria grapes infested with maggots of the Mediterranean fruit fly,[1] it was deemed necessary, in view of the very extensive fruit and vegetable interests that would be jeopardized if this insect should become established in this country, to prohibit the further entry of this fruit until such time as the insect in question could be eradicated from the Province of Almeria in which the grapes are produced. The Spanish officials were at that time advised that under the terms of the quarantine, on presentation of evidence satisfactory to the United States Department of Agriculture that such grapes are not attacked in the country of origin by injurious insects, including fruit flies, their importation under permit may be resumed, provided precautionary measures are adopted which will prevent the entry of infested fruit into that Province which would result in the reestablishment of the insect. Early in

[1] S. R. A., F. H. B., 77, October–December, 1923, and S. R. A., F. H. B. 78, January–March, 1924.

July, 1924, this department was informed that steps had been taken to eradicate this pest from the Province of Almeria, and at the earnest request of Spanish authorities Dr. W. M. Mann, of the Bureau of Entomology, was authorized to proceed to Spain for the purpose of determining whether or not these efforts had been successful. With the exception of three days devoted to the examination of fruit on sale in the markets and suburbs of Madrid, Doctor Mann devoted the entire month of August to an investigation of the fruit-fly situation in the Province of Almeria. Fruits susceptible to attack were found to a greater or less extent throughout the Province. It was definitely determined that this injurious fruit pest was at that time established throughout the Province, where it apparently maintains itself during the year by changing from time to time to the various kinds of fruit as they come in season. Moreover, it was evident that it has developed a special fondness for oranges, peaches, apricots, and figs, and attacks pears to a lesser extent. The favorite host fruits gradually disappeared in late July and August, at which time the large fall crop of figs was beginning to mature. This fruit was found to be prevalent throughout the Province, being cultivated in orchards, and abundant about homes and even scattered along roadways, affording an almost unlimited food supply for the late generations of maggots. In fact, several broods were produced in figs, commencing early in August, each brood being more numerous than the preceding one, with the result that late in the season when the fig crop terminates the number of adults has been enormously increased, at which time, in the absence of favorite hosts, the insect by necessity infests grapes.

Definite records of the presence of the Mediterranean fruit fly were secured, indicating that this insect is established in the following nine principal fruit districts: Canjayar, Alhama, Rioja, Pechina, Viator, Almeria, Agua Dulce, Dalias, Berja. Not only was fruit found infested in the fields in these districts during the season but maggots were repeatedly collected in fruit on sale in local markets, indicating that the efforts on the part of the fruit growers and others in interest to eradicate this pest had been unsuccessful.

In these investigations Doctor Mann received the hearty cooperation of officials of the Spanish Government and Dr. M. D. Leonard, who had been employed by the fruit interests to assist in the eradication campaign.

In view of the known existence of the Mediterranean fruit fly throughout the Province of Almeria (based on field examination), attacking numerous hosts, it was necessary on August 25, 1924, to advise the parties in interest that it would be impossible to permit the entry of Almeria grapes into the United States during the shipping season, 1924–25.

Inasmuch as the department is occasionally requested to issue permits covering the entry of fruits and vegetables from Portugal, it seemed desirable to have a preliminary survey made of the fruits and vegetables of that country. Unfortunately, at the time of Doctor Mann's visit to that country very little ripe fruit, other than figs, apples, and pears, was available for fruit-fly examination. Under normal conditions there should have been peaches available at that season of the year, but it appears that early in the season practically all of the small fruit had fallen to the ground, which was attributed to weather conditions. At Setubal a number of half-grown maggots, which closely resembled fruit fly larvæ, were found. However, upon examination by the specialists of the Bureau of Entomology, they were identified as a species of the family Ortalidae, members of which generally infest decayed fruit. Contrary to the usual habits of the insects of this family, these maggots were found in green figs, as was also the case at Coimbra. The codling moth was prevalent throughout Portugal, it being exceedingly difficult to locate a single apple free from the larvæ of this moth.

More care is given to the cultivation of grapes than any other fruit in Portugal, but even under these conditions considerable destruction was being occasioned by a black rot which seemed generally prevalent. This black rot destroys the berries, leaving the stems clean, or with a few strips of skin adhering to them, whole bunches being ruined. To illustrate its injuriousness—a row of grapes some 50 feet long was examined at Santarem, and every cluster on every plant had completely rotted away. In addition, the cochylis, *Clysia ambiguella* Hbn., was observed, but not in abundance. This insect is considered one of the worst grape pests of Europe, and fortunately at the present time has no counterpart in this country. The olive fruit fly was prevalent throughout the Republic. Although the cherry season was over, information

was secured to the effect that the cherry fly, *Tephritis cerasi*, is a well known pest, appearing early in June. Although the Mediterranean fruit fly was not observed, information was received from reliable sources, indicating that in season, peaches, apricots, and oranges are infested.

Upon completion of the investigations in Portugal a brief period during the latter part of September was devoted to making observations in Italy. Owing to the cold fall rains the season was very unfavorable for inspection. Fruit grown in the districts San Quirico and Campo Moreno was examined, although on account of the lateness of the season very little could be found, none of which showed the presence of fruit-fly maggots. Information was secured, however, from a gardener to the effect that figs were known to contain maggots in the spring and summer. Chiavari, on the coast south of Genoa, was visited, and according to the authorities of the phytopathological laboratory at that point the Mediterranean fruit fly, while never abundant, occurs in the district, infesting oranges. In the markets of Milan, peaches were found to contain Mediterranean fruit-fly maggots. In the suburbs of Rome, maggots were observed in small green oranges, and adults were also noted in the act of ovipositing in the fruit. Near Portici, which is in the vicinity of Naples, adult *Ceratitis* females were observed ovipositing in oranges. Owing to the lateness of the season practically all other host fruits had disappeared. It is, however, a matter of record that oranges are subject to attack by this insect from Naples southward.

## GARBAGE FROM FOREIGN VESSELS ARRIVING AT AMERICAN PORTS TO BE SAFEGUARDED

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE,
*March 23, 1925.*

CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO.,
*Pier 45, North River, New York, N. Y.*

GENTLEMEN: It has come to the attention of this department that commanders of vessels from foreign countries are placing on the docks in American ports garbage from their ships containing, among other things, fruits and vegetables which are prohibited or restricted as to entry. As you doubtless know, the entry of any fruits and vegetables, or garbage containing such, without permit is contrary to Quarantine 56 and related quarantines restricting or prohibiting the entry into the United States of all fruits and vegetables. These quarantines are based on the fact that the unrestricted importation of fruits and vegetables may result in the entry into the United States of injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies. In this connection it may be stated that the inspectors of the Federal Horticultural Board have on a number of occasions found fruit in the possession of passengers, ships' crews, and in ships' stores infested with fruit flies and other injurious insects not known to occur in the United States.

As further emphasizing the importance of strict compliance with the regulations in this regard, the practice of landing garbage from ships was responsible, in the opinion of some, for the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease into the San Francisco Bay section of California last year, with the resulting outbreak, the eradication of which cost several million dollars. At the request of this department the Secretary of the Navy issued orders to the commandants of all naval districts to take measures to prevent conveyance ashore of fresh food products in any form and to arrange for the disposal of garbage by burning or in such manner as to avoid coming into contact with livestock.

For the reasons herein set forth, will you not kindly issue instructions to the officers of any of your vessels engaged in foreign trade similar to those issued by the Secretary of the Navy with respect to the disposal of garbage?

Sincerely,

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary.*

(Similar letters were sent to all steamship companies operating in foreign trade from all American ports.)

## PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS IMPORTED INTO THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII BY MAIL TO BE INSPECTED AT HONOLULU

(T. D. 40753)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
*March 23, 1925.*

*To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:*

The department is in receipt of a communication from the chairman of the Federal Horticultural Board of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., advising that inasmuch as facilities are available in Honolulu for the inspection and, if necessary, disinfection of plants and plant products arriving in the Territory of Hawaii as parcel-post or other mail packages from foreign countries, it is desired that all such packages arriving in that Territory be inspected in Honolulu rather than forwarded to San Francisco, Calif., or Washington, D. C., as outlined in T. D. 40363.

This arrangement will result in the prompt handling of packages arriving from foreign countries, and at the same time surround them with the safeguards which obtain at San Francisco and Washington, thereby obviating the delay in the delivery of the packages involved which would necessarily be occasioned if they were forwarded to Washington or San Francisco.

The provisions of T. D. 40363 are hereby modified accordingly.

MCKENZIE MOSS,
*Assistant Secretary.*

## SAMPLES OF UNMANUFACTURED COTTON AND COTTON WASTE FROM MEXICO

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
*Washington, March 14, 1925.*

Referring to the arrangement set forth in section 192 on pages 168 to 170 of the current annual Postal Guide, particularly the first two paragraphs at the top of page 170, whereby samples of unmanufactured cotton and cotton waste received by mail or parcel post from Mexico shall be forwarded to Laredo, Tex., for inspection and, if necessary, disinfection, notice is hereby given that, effective immediately, such packages received at all border exchange offices west of El Paso, Tex., shall be forwarded to Nogales, Ariz., for treatment as indicated above.

PAUL HENDERSON,
*Second Assistant Postmaster General.*

## CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

The following convictions for violations of the plant quarantine act were reported to the board during the period January 1 to March 31, 1925:

*White-pine blister-rust quarantine* (No. 26).—In the case of the United States *v.* Capital City Nurseries, Des Moines, Iowa, in the interstate shipment of one currant plant to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 248.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Holm & Olson (Inc.), (the Park Nurseries), St. Paul, Minn., in the interstate shipment of one currant plant to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 244.)

In the case of the United States *v.* R. L. Gould & Co., St. Paul, Minn., in the interstate shipment of four currant plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 251.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Strands Nursery, Taylors Falls, Minn., in the interstate shipment of four gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 235.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Minnesota Nurseries (Inc.), St. Paul, Minn., in the interstate shipment of one currant plant to a point outside of the

quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 249.)

In the case of the United States *v.* The Shenandoah Nurseries, Shenandoah, Iowa, in the interstate shipment of 10 gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 239.)

In the case of the United States *v.* The Shenandoah Nurseries, Shenandoah, Iowa, in the interstate shipment of five currant plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 253.)

*White-pine blister-rust quarantine* (No. 54).—In the case of the United States *v.* Richard H. Turk, Washougal, Wash., in the interstate shipment of eight currant cuttings to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 255.)

*Avocado or alligator pear quarantine.*—In the case of the United States *v.* George D. Depeder, El Paso, Tex., for the smuggling into this country from Mexico of 35 avocados, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25.

# LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS AND MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

## QUARANTINE ORDERS

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

### DOMESTIC QUARANTINES

*Date palms.*—Quarantine No. 6: Regulates the interstate movement of date palms and date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Calif., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Calif.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex.; on account of the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

*Hawaiian fruits and vegetables.*—Quarantine No. 13, revised: Prohibits or regulates the importation from Hawaii of all fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw state, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) and the melon fly (*Dacus cucurbitae*).

*Sugar cane.*—Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii and Porto Rico of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases.

*Five-leafed pines, Ribes, and Grossularia.*—Quarantine No. 26, as amended: Prohibits the interstate movement of five-leafed pines, currant, and gooseberry plants from all States east of and including the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana to points outside of this area; prohibits further (1) the interstate movement of five-leafed pines and black-currant plants to points outside the area comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, and (2) to protect the State of New York, the movement from the New England States, on account of the white-pine blister rust (*Peridermium strobi*).

*Sweet potato and yam.*—Quarantine No. 30: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all varieties of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of the sweet-potato weevil (*Cylas formicarius*) and the sweet-potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

*Banana plants.*—Quarantine No. 32: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of two injurious weevils. (*Rhabdocnemis obscurus* and *Metamasius hemipterus*).

*Black-stem rust.*—Quarantine No. 38, as amended: Prohibits the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of the common barberry and its horticultural varieties as well as certain other species of Berberis and Mahonia, on account of the black-stem rust of wheat, oats, barley, rye, and many wild and cultivated grasses.

*European corn borer.*—Quarantine No. 43 (third revision), as amended: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of (1) corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, sudan grass, celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof, without stems, from infested areas in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, and (2) corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stock), all

sorghums, and sudan grass from infested areas in Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*).

*Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth.*—Quarantine No. 45, as amended: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined towns and territory, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of stone or quarry products, and of the plants and the plant products listed therein. The quarantine covers all the New England States.

*Hawaiian and Porto Rican cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products.*—Quarantine No. 47: Prohibits or regulates the movement of cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products from Hawaii and Porto Rico on account of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*) and the cotton blister mite (*Eriophyes gossypii*), respectively.

*Japanese beetle.*—Quarantine No. 48, revised: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of certain portions of the counties of Hunterdon, Mercer, Somerset, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, Burlington, Atlantic, Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester, and Camden, N. J., certain portions of the counties of Delaware, Chester, Philadelphia, Montgomery, Berks, and Bucks, Pa., and certain portions of the county of New Castle, Del., of (1) certain fruits, vegetables, and other farm products between June 15 and October 15, inclusive, and (2) nursery stock, sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure throughout the year, on account of the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*).

*United States quarantined to protect Hawaii.*—Quarantine No. 51: Regulates the movement from the United States to the Territory of Hawaii, as ships' stores or as baggage or effects of passengers or crews, of sugar cane, corn, cotton, alfalfa, and the fruits of the avocado and papaya.

*Pink bollworm.*—Quarantine No. 52 (second revision), as amended: Prohibits the interstate movement from the regulated areas of Texas, Louisiana, and New Mexico of cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, gin waste and all other forms of cotton lint, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal, bagging and other containers of the articles enumerated, and also railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products grown in such regulated areas or which are fouled with such products, farm products other than hay, farm household goods, and farm equipment, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders).

*Satin moth.*—Quarantine No. 53, as amended: Prohibits the interstate movement to points outside of the infested areas in New Hampshire and Massachusetts of all species or varieties of poplar and willow, on account of the satin moth (*Stilpnotia salicis* L.).

*White-pine blister rust.*—Quarantine No. 54, as amended: Prohibits the movement from the State of Washington of five-leafed pines, currant, and gooseberry plants, on account of the white-pine blister rust (*Peridermium strobi*).

## FOREIGN QUARANTINES

*Potatoes.*—Quarantine No. 3: Prohibits the importation of potatoes from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*).

*Mexican fruits.*—Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, a bras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly (*Trypeta ludens*).

*Five-leafed pines, Ribes and Grossularia.* Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Prohibits the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, of all five-leafed pines and all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, on account of the white-pine blister rust (*Peridermium strobi*).

*Cottonseed and cottonseed hulls.* Quarantine No. 8, as amended: Prohibits the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, of cottonseed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties, and cottonseed hulls, on account of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*). Cotton

and cottonseed from the Imperial Valley may be entered under permit and regulation.

*Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.*—Quarantine No. 12: Prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado or alligator pear on account of the avocado weevil (*Heilipus lauri*).

*Sugar cane.*—Quarantine No. 15: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases. There are no Federal restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

*Citrus nursery stock.*—Quarantine No. 19: Prohibits the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus," as used in this quarantine, includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citratae*.

*European pines.*—Quarantine No. 20: Prohibits, on account of the European pine-shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*), the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by Quarantine No. 7.

*Indian corn or maize and related plants.*—Quarantine No. 24, as amended: Prohibits the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.) and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

*Citrus fruits.*—Quarantine No. 28: Prohibits the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of the citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

*Sweet potato and yam.*—Quarantine No. 29: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweet-potato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweet-potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

*Banana plants.*—Quarantine No. 31: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), or portions thereof, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the banana-root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*). This quarantine places no restrictions on the importation of the fruit of the banana.

*Bamboo.*—Quarantine No. 34: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe *Bambuseae*, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of dangerous plant diseases, including the bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*). This quarantine order does not apply to bamboo timber consisting of the mature dried culms or canes which are imported for fishing rods, furniture making, or other purposes, or to any kind of article manufactured from bamboo, or to bamboo shoots cooked or otherwise preserved.

*Nursery stock, plants, and seeds.*—Quarantine No. 37, with regulations, revised, as amended: Prohibits the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases, except as provided in the regulations. Under this quarantine the following plants and plant products may be imported without restriction: Fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other plant products imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes, and field, vegetable, and flower seeds. The entry of the following nursery stock and other plants and seeds is permitted under permit:

(1) Bulbs of the following genera: Lilium (lily), Convallaria (lily of the valley), Hyacinthus (hyacinth), Tulipa (tulip), and Crocus; and, for a period

not exceeding three years from January 1, 1923, Chionodoxa (glory-of-the-snow), Galanthus (snowdrop), Scilla (squill), *Fritillaria imperialis* (crown imperial), *Fritillaria meleagris* (guineahen flower), Muscari (grape hyacinth), Ixia, Eranthis (winter aconite), and Narcissus (jonquil, daffodil, etc.).

(2) Stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits for propagation.

(3) Rose stocks for propagation, including Manetti, Multiflora, Brier Rose, and Rosa Rugosa.

(4) Nuts, including palm seeds for propagation.

(5) Seeds of fruits, forest, ornamental and shade trees, seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs, and seeds of hardy perennial plants.

Provision is also made for the issuance of special permits under safeguards to be prescribed in such permits for the entry in limited quantities of nursery stock and other plants and seeds not covered in the preceding lists for the purpose of keeping the country supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock.

*Flag smut and take-all.*—Quarantine No. 39, with regulations: Prohibits the importation of seed or paddy rice from Australia, India, Japan, Italy, France, Germany, Belgium, Great Britain, Ireland, and Brazil on account of two dangerous plant diseases known as flag smut (*Urocystis tritici*) and take-all (*Ophibolus graminis*). Wheat, oats, barley, and rye may be imported from the countries named only under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

*European corn borer.*—Quarantine No. 41, with regulations, revised, as amended: Prohibits the importation (1) from all foreign countries and localities of the stalk and other parts, whether used for packing or other purposes, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, sugar cane, pearl millet, napier grass, teosinte, and Job's-tears, and (2) from the Province of Ontario, Canada, of celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, spinach, rhubarb, oat or rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof without stems, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*) and other dangerous insects and plant diseases.

*Mexican corn.*—Quarantine No. 42, with regulations: Prohibits the importation of Indian corn or maize from Mexico, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the contamination of such corn with cottonseed more or less infested with the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*).

*Stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits.*—Quarantine No. 44: Prohibits the importation of stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits from Asia, Japan, Philippine Islands, and Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand) on account of dangerous plant diseases, including Japanese apple cankers, blister blight, and rusts, and injurious insect pests, including the oriental fruit moth, the pear fruit borer, the apple moth, etc.: *Provided*, That special permits may be issued by the Secretary of Agriculture for limited quantities, and under safeguards to be prescribed in such permits, of stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits from the countries and localities named for the purpose of keeping the country supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock.

*Seed or paddy rice.*—Quarantine No. 55: Prohibits the importation of seed or paddy rice from all foreign countries and localities, on account of injurious fungous diseases of rice, including downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrocarpa*), leaf-smut (*Entyloma oryzae*), blight (*Oospora oryztorum*), and glume blotch (*Melanomma glumarum*), as well as dangerous insect pests, except that such seed or paddy rice may be imported from the Republic of Mexico upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto. This quarantine is supplemental to Quarantine No. 39.

*Fruits and vegetables.*—Quarantine No. 56, as amended: Prohibits the importation of fruits and vegetables not already the subject of special quarantines or other restrictive orders, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables, from all foreign countries and localities other than the Dominion of Canada, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (*Trypetidae*). Includes and supersedes Quarantine No. 49 on account of the citrus black fly.

*Canadian Christmas trees and greens.*—Quarantine No. 57, with regulations: Prohibits the importation of Christmas trees and greens from a designated portion of the Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, bordering on Vermont and northeastern New York, except as provided in the conditions and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the gipsy moth (*Porthetria dispar*).

## OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the plant quarantine act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation:

*Nursery stock.*—The conditions governing the entry of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities are indicated above under "Foreign quarantines." (See Quarantine No. 37, revised.)

*Potatoes.*—The importation of potatoes is prohibited altogether from the countries enumerated in the potato quarantine. Potatoes may be admitted from other foreign countries under permit and in accordance with the provisions of the regulations issued under order of December 22, 1913, bringing the entry of potatoes under restriction on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. Importation of potatoes is now authorized from the following countries: The Dominion of Canada, Bermuda, and Cuba; also from the States of Chihuahua and Sonora and the Imperial Valley of Lower California, Mexico. The regulations issued under this order have been amended so as to permit free of any restrictions whatsoever under the plant quarantine act, the importation of potatoes from any foreign country into the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii for local use only and from the Dominion of Canada into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts.

*Avocado, or alligator pear.*—The order of February 27, 1914, prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado, or alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted through the port of New York only and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small, purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age is prohibited.

*Cotton.*—The order of April 27, 1915, prohibits the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations apply in part to cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico.

*Cottonseed products.*—The order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries, and a second order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said orders, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

## MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

*Rules and regulations governing (1) entry for immediate export, (2) entry for immediate transportation and exportation in bond, and (3) safeguarding the arrival at a port where entry or landing is not intended of prohibited plants and plant products.*—These rules and regulations, as revised August 1, 1920, govern the unloading and transfer of cargoes and transportation in bond when it is determined that such entry can be made without involving risk to the plant cultures of the United States, and also provide for the safeguarding at a port or within the territorial waters of the United States where entry or landing is not intended of any prohibited or restricted plants and plant products.

*Rules and regulations governing the movement of plants and plant products into and out of the District of Columbia.*—These rules and regulations were promulgated August 26, 1920, under the amendment to the plant quarantine act of May 31 of that year. They provide for the regulation of the movement of plants and plant products, including nursery stock, from or into the District of Columbia and for the control of injurious plant diseases and insect pests within the said District.

WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1925